B1 Cont.

molecular oxygen, and cysteine (C) at 516, which links to a heme prosthetic group by a thiolate bond. X's indicate mutated resudes in *dwf4* alleles. Multiple sequence alignment was performed using PILEUP in the Genetics Computer Group package, and box shading was made possible by the ALSCRIPT package (Barton (1993) *Protein Eng.* 6:37-40).--

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 30, line 22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

B2

--Regulatory regions can be isolated from the *dwf4* gene and used in recombinant constructs for modulating the expression of the *dwf4* gene or a heterologous gene *in vitro* and/or *in vivo*. As shown in Figure 10, the coding region of the *dwf4* gene (designated by the open bars) begins at nucleotide position 1133. The region of the gene spanning nucleotide positions 990-1132 of Figure 10 includes the *dwf4* promoter. This region may be used in its entirety or fragments of the region may be isolated which provide the ability to direct expression of a coding sequence linked thereto.--

In the claims:

Please cancel claims 5-10, 12, 14-17 and 19-45.

Please add claims 58-94 as follows:

-- 58. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having greater than 43% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, said polypeptide effective for catalysing the hydroxylation of campestanol.

B3

59. The polynucleotide of claim 58, wherein said polypeptide has from 85% to 90% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

60. The polynucleotide of claim 58, wherein said polypeptide has from 90% to 95% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

61. The polynucleotide of claim 58, wherein said polypeptide has from 95% to 98% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

62. The polynucleotide of claim 58, wherein said polypeptide has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

63. The polynucleotide of claim 58, wherein said polynucleotide further comprises a control element operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide.

64. The polynucleotide of claim 63, wherein said control element is a tissue-specific promoter.

65. The polynucleotide of claim 63, wherein said control element is an embryonic storage protein promoter.

66. The polynucleotide of claim 63, wherein said control element comprises nucleotides 2102 to 3202 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

67. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having greater than 43% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, said polypeptide effective for catalysing the hydroxylation of 6-oxocampestanol.

68. The polynucleotide of claim 67, wherein said polypeptide has from 85% to 90% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

69. The polynucleotide of claim 67, wherein said polypeptide has from 90% to 95% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

70. The polynucleotide of claim 67, wherein said polypeptide has from 95% to 98% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

71. The polynucleotide of claim 67, wherein said polypeptide has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

72. The polynucleotide of claim 67, wherein said polynucleotide further comprises a control element operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide.

73. The polynucleotide of claim 72, wherein said control element is a tissue-specific promoter.

74. The polynucleotide of claim 72, wherein said control element is an embryonic storage protein promoter.

75. The polynucleotide of claim 72, wherein said control element comprises nucleotides 2102 to 3202 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

76. A transgenic plant containing at least one exogenous polynucleotide, said at least one exogenous polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having greater than 43% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 and a control element operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide is effective for catalysing the hydroxylation of campestanol.

77. The plant of claim 76, wherein said polypeptide has from 85% to 90% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

78. The plant of claim 76, wherein said polypeptide has from 90% to 95% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

79. The plant of claim 76, wherein said polypeptide has from 95% to 98% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

80. The plant of claim 76, wherein said polypeptide has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

81. The plant of claim 76, wherein said polynucleotide further comprises a control element operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide.

82. The plant of claim 81, wherein said control element is a tissue-specific promoter.

83. The plant of claim 81, wherein said control element is an embryonic storage protein promoter.

84. The plant of claim 81, wherein said control element comprises nucleotides 2102 to 3202 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

85. A transgenic plant containing at least one exogenous polynucleotide, said at least one exogenous polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having greater than 43% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 and a control element operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide is effective for catalysing the hydroxylation of 6-oxocampestanol.

86. A method of making a transgenic plant comprising introducing into a plant a polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide effective for catalysing the hydroxylation of campestanol and having greater than 43% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, thereby making said transgenic plant.

87. A method of making a transgenic plant comprising introducing into a plant a polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide effective for catalysing the hydroxylation of 6-oxocampestanol and having greater than 43% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, thereby making said transgenic plant.

88. An isolated polynucleotide comprising nucleotides 2102 to 3202 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

89. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 88, wherein said polynucleotide comprises nucleotides 1 to 3202 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

90. An isolated polynucleotide comprising nucleotides 6111 to 6468 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

91. A host cell comprising the exogenous polynucleotide of claim 63.

92. A host cell comprising the exogenous polynucleotide of claim 72.

93. A method of producing a polypeptide comprising the steps of:

(a) providing the host cell of claim 91; and

(b) culturing said host cell under conditions whereby said polypeptide encoded by said nucleic acid is expressed.

94. A method of producing a polypeptide comprising the steps of:

(a) providing the host cell of claim 92; and

(b) culturing said host cell under conditions whereby said polypeptide encoded by said nucleic acid is expressed. --

---

In the drawings:

Please substitute the enclosed corrected informal drawings for Figures 1, 3, 9, 10 and 12.